

"Hands Off China" Mass Meeting Tonight at Central Opera House and Royal Palace

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE decision of the Massachusetts supreme court to refuse Sacco and Vanzetti a new trial is just what might be expected of this organ of capitalism. Despite the almost universal belief that the two Italian labor leaders are the victims of one of the most coldblooded frame-ups in the history of the labor movement, the hard-boiled legal machinery of capitalism scorned public opinion and forged another link in the chain that is intended to drag Sacco and Vanzetti to their doom. Which should convince even the most naive liberal that justice in cases similar to this one depends almost entirely on the class prejudices of those in a position to dispense it.

THIS dastardly conspiracy has aroused labor all over the world as no case has done since the employers of California did their damndest to give Tom Mooney a seat in an electric chair. Even sluggish American labor has been aroused and moved to protest. The officials of the A. F. of L. gave lip service to the movement organized to save Sacco and Vanzetti from legal murder, but the capitalists of Massachusetts know quite well that if Green was as seriously concerned with saving the lives of those two workers as he is in making war on the left wing in the trade unions, the whole labor movement in the United States would be mobilized for a fight that would burst open the jail gates despite the opposition of the capitalists and their lieutenants.

WHEN Sacco and Vanzetti were originally framed only the radical wing of the labor movement jumped in to save them from the vengeance of the bosses. But by degrees, three years of agitation and propaganda it was proven to the satisfaction of even large sections of the bourgeoisie that these men were innocent of the crime charged against them and that their execution would be pure and simple assassination that would recoil with stunning force on the heads of the perpetrators. Not for the sake of Sacco and Vanzetti or for the sake of the labor movement but out of regard for the capitalist system, several capitalist newspapers and university professors joined their voices to the demand of labor that Sacco and Vanzetti be given a new trial. The answer of the Massachusetts supreme court is an emphatic "No!"

THIS answer will not be considered final by the friends of Sacco and Vanzetti. And those friends are legion. A most serious responsibility rests on the shoulders of the working class of this country. Two members of their class stand on the threshold of the death chamber. The enemy arm stretched out to drag them to eternity must be paralyzed by a blow from the mighty fist of American labor. If there ever was a time when all sections of American labor stand together regardless of differences it is now. Those who would stand in the way of a united front of labor and all other sympathetic elements could be charged with objectively aiding and abetting the efforts of the capitalists to burn out two proletarian lives in the electric chair. Here is a challenge to labor that it cannot fail to take up. The Massachusetts supreme court has determined to kill our comrades. American labor must be equally determined that "SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT BE MURDERED!"

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, former mayor of Chicago, returns to city hall as chief executive after one of the most hectic campaigns ever waged in the Windy City. Thompson is a wet and so is Dever, but Thompson announced that he would ignore Volstead while Dever declared that he would enforce the law while it is on the books. Both claimed that they would give work to the unemployed and both were lying consciously and conscientiously. Both admitted that they loved the workers. (Continued on Page Two)

WORKER INSURANCE EXPOSE

Commencing Monday, April 11th, The DAILY WORKER Insurance expose will run daily. If you've been wondering where the nigger in the insurance woodpile was you'll find out by following this startling attack on Wall Street graft and corruption. "Ought to start another insurance investigation," says a well-known editor. And it will.

Election Victim



Vincent "Schemer" Ducci.

Ducci was one of those killed during the disposition of gangster armies of the rival candidates for Mayor of Chicago.

Desire to Throttle Daily Worker Seen In Action of Court

William F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, editors, and Bert Miller, Business manager of The DAILY WORKER, were placed in \$500 bail yesterday in Essex Market Court in connection with the charge of violating section 1141 of the penal code which is technically directed against the publication of "lewd, lecherous, lascivious, and disgusting matter."

Case To Be Heard April 19th. Judge Brodsky, who presided, granted adjournment until April 19, when the case will be continued.

A poem, entitled "America," by David Gordon, which appeared in the magazine section of The DAILY WORKER on March 12 formed the basis for the present attack on the editors of the paper. When summons were served last week by members of the Bomb Squad, they declared that the charges were inspired by "a well-known patriotic society."

Don't Like DAILY WORKER. The proceedings in court yesterday brought out clearly the fact that an organized attempt to suppress The DAILY WORKER is being made by various wealthy and patriotic societies cooperating with government agencies.

Against the paper there appeared, in addition to officer Kelly, a representative of the Bomb Squad, who pressed the charge, a delegation of counsel and officials of the American Legion, District Attorney McWitter, and Jacob Cash, president of the American Patriotic Society and vice-president of the International Tailoring Co.

Charge Is Only Excuse, Says Defense. Joseph R. Brodsky, the attorney who appeared in behalf of the defendants, in arguing for the dismissal of the case, pointed out that those making the complaint were not interested in the charge of publishing "lewd, lascivious or salacious literature," but that they were simply using this section of the code as an excuse for an attack upon The DAILY WORKER, because it criticized American institutions. This charge was substantiated by the fact that representatives of the patriotic societies sought to introduce into the case cartoons and other materials of a racial character, critical of the U. S. Government and capitalist institutions.

Arked At Radical Book Publishing. District Attorney McWitter asked for adjournment of the case on the ground that he wished to have more time to investigate the post-office rules and regulations in connection with the distribution of the paper. He also sought to draw The DAILY WORKER Publishing Company into the case, apparently seeking to involve the right of this company to publish other radical publications.

Repairing Window; Worker Is Killed

Slipping from a window ledge which he was repairing, William Cronley, sixty, of No. 2423 Jerome Avenue fell to his death yesterday. Patrolman Maher of Highbridge station summoned Dr. Shorda of Fordham Hospital who pronounced Cronley dead.

Ferdinand Now Improving. VIENNA, April 7.—King Ferdinand's health continues to improve according to an official announcement at Bucharest, dispatches reaching here this afternoon declare.

SOVIET UNION DRAFTS PROTEST TO UNPRECEDENTED RAID ON EMBASSY

Chang Tso-lin and Imperialists Together Try to Provoke War, Says German Press

MOSCOW, April 7.—The Soviet Union foreign office is drafting a note protesting against the unprecedented raids on the Soviet Union embassy in Peking yesterday.

This startling breach of Russia's diplomatic privileges is believed to have been instigated by Great Britain. The raids were carried out with the full permission of the imperialist powers who permitted the troops of Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, to march along a road in the Legation Quarter to the Soviet buildings, according to dispatches received here.

Calls England Responsible. That the raids were inspired by England in order "to provoke the Soviets to war" is the opinion of Chancellor Marx's "Germania," according to a wireless report from Berlin. Any other state than Soviet Russia would have declared war under similar treatment, declares the "Rote Fahne," Communist daily.

Chang Tso-lin's troops. Twenty-two Russians and sixty Chinese were dragged away from the Soviet buildings, property in the Chinese Eastern Railway offices and the Dahl Bank was destroyed and valuable documents were confiscated.

R. T. U. I. Lauds Chinese Workers. Congratulating the Chinese labor movement in its role in the revolution, the Red Trade Union International has sent the following message to the Chinese Federation of Labor: "We view with pride the great achievements of the Chinese section since joining the International. We are convinced that Chinese workers will develop unceasingly and hand in hand with the revolting peasantry will lead the revolution to victory."

The Communist youth of Moscow has formally declared its union with the Communist youth of Hankow and has sent them subscriptions amounting to 3,000 roubles.

Soviet Ambassador Protests. PEKING, April 7.—The Soviet ambassador has handed a note to the foreign office protesting against the violation of Russia's diplomatic immunity. The note complains that Soviet officials are still unable to re-

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War Threatens In Manchuria; Powers Note Also Delayed

LONDON, April 7.—War threatens as a result of General Chang Tso Lin's raid on the Soviet Union embassy compound at Peking. A serious hitch has also occurred in reference to the three power notes to the Cantonese Government. The Japanese are opposed to the British demand in the note, that the Cantonese leaders should salute the flags of the three powers as one of the acts of reparation for the Nanking outrages.

Advices from Peking to the foreign office indicate that Chang Tso Lin may have exceeded the limits of the permit granted him by the dean of the diplomatic corps in Peking, both as to places and persons pointed out as objectives for the raid.

Violated Immunity. According to diplomatic usage, the dean of the diplomatic corps has authority to authorize Chinese actions within the settlements, and while the U. S. S. R. has renounced her rights of extra-territoriality in China she retains the ordinary rights of inviolability for the embassy itself.

The state department denies any responsibility whatsoever for the raid. A cable from American Minister MacMurray at Peking says that the Netherlands minister, who is dean of the diplomatic corps, gave permission to the Chinese troops to enter the general diplomatic compound to effect a Chinese bank building and offices of the Chinese Eastern Railway, where Communistic propaganda was said to be meeting.

The Dutch minister will make a formal protest to the Chinese authorities for violating the immunity of the diplomatic compound, in which the American minister will join, it was indicated.

Prosecutors Get Raise. ALBANY, April 7.—The salaries of the district attorneys of Kings and Queens Counties will be increased to \$20,000 a year under two bills approved today by Governor Smith.

INDIA REVOLTS IF CHINA WINS, DECLARES GHOSE

Will Speak Tonight at Hands Off China Meet

"A revolution in India will follow the success of the Nationalist struggle in China," S. N. Ghose, Hindu political exile and executive secretary of the India Freedom Foundation, told a representative of The DAILY WORKER yesterday.

Ghose is one of the speakers who will denounce the intervention of the U. S. and other imperialist powers in the Chinese liberation movement at the "Hands Off China" mass meetings to be held tonight at the Central Opera House, 67th St., and Third Ave., and at the Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

Other Speakers. The other speakers will include Richard B. Moore, of the American Negro Labor Congress, who has just returned from the Brussels Conference against Imperialism; Hu An Kai, of the Kuomintang, Student section; William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER; C. T. Chi, who represented the Chinese students at the Brussels Conference; Dorothy Wang, of Columbia University; Carl Weissberg, of City College.

Ghandi Won't Stop It. In discussing the possibility of a Hindu revolution, Ghose said that not even Ghandi's preaching of non-violence could control the 300,000,000 Hindus who would have seen the failure of India's passivity and the success of China's resort to direct action.

Invite Mrs. Sun. "Fifty Hindu revolutionists sailed from India last Saturday for China, sent by the Indian National Congress to join the propaganda section of the Kuomintang in Hankow," continued Ghose. "Hindus are also fighting with the Nationalist Army in China, and one of them is serving as a general."

The National Congress, in addition to sending Hindus to China for training, has invited Mrs. Sun Yat Sen and two other prominent Nationalist leaders to India. They will arrive soon and initiate a propaganda campaign. England dares not bar them from entrance for fear of rousing the masses to violent retaliation.

Medical Bill Vetoeed. ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—Gov. Smith today vetoed the Jenks bill, which would have permitted licensed osteopaths to perform minor surgical operations.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

"Talk and Look" Phone Perfected Here Yesterday

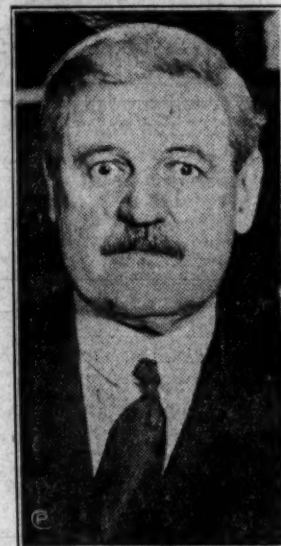
Every man ran in a room here today and watched the facial expression of Secretary Herbert Hoover as he talked over long distance telephone from Washington to President Walter S. Gifford of the American Telephone and Telegraph company who was at the New York end of the wire.

It was the first formal demonstration of television—"seeing over the telephone." Hoover could be seen and heard, distinctly, and at the same time. An equally marvelous demonstration of "seeing over the radio" was then given. The audience saw the room in which they were sitting connected with the telephone company's station—located at Whippany, N. J., and within a few seconds were seeing and hearing at the same time a radio performance transmitted by television from Whippany.

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WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON



WILLIAM E. DEVER

Thompson Celebrates His Victory Over Dever

William Hale Thompson and his followers are happily celebrating the defeat of Dever.

One of the first announcements of the mayor-elect was that he would banish all gunmen from the city. As a Chicago election is decided largely by preponderance of machine guns, political observers take Thompson's statement to mean he will exile Dever's gang.

Workers Party Has Two Candidates in Passaic Election

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., April 7.—Entering the local political campaign with two candidates for city commissioners, Simon E. Bambach and Simon Smelkinson, the Workers (Communist) Party, Local Passaic, has issued a statement of its demands.

It raises the issue of the exclusive use of union labor on all municipal work who should aid the union rate of wages. It demands that the city establish an unemployment bureau in which the local labor movement shall participate.

Free Rent for Unemployed.

It requests a moratorium on rents for families of the unemployed and compensation for those who cannot secure employment.

It demands the right to picket and strike and asks for the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes, also opposing the use of police against strikers.

It reads in part as follows: "The campaign for the election of five commissioners on May 10th has begun. You are confronted with plenty of candidates, and the question is, which will best represent your interests?"

"The majority of the people of Passaic are workers. The biggest industry is the textile industry. Passaic has just gone thru a textile strike of over a year, in which the mill-owners demonstrated that they owned the city government and can use it against the strikers. Mayor McGuire, director of public safety: Abram Preiskel and the other commissioners served the mill-owners on every occasion. We had clubbings, arrests, the breaking up of picket lines, tramping down of men, women and children underfoot by mounted police, water hose, gas bombs and all

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TO SENTENCE SACCO AND VANZETTI SATURDAY DESPITE WORLD PROTEST

All Political Opinions United in Demand for a New Trial for Framed-Up Workers

BOSTON, April 7.—Although defense counsel, William G. Thompson, was delving into all points of law before the sentencing of Sacco and Vanzetti tomorrow, the Defense Committee in a published statement frankly announced that "our sole hope now is the public conscience."

The outcome of the various meetings, believers in the innocence of the two Italian workers declare, will result in a huge petition to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller for executive clemency.

"Frisk" Prominent Friends.

Several members of the Defense Committee were subjected to a search for weapons by police before they entered a committee meeting last night. Those "frisked" were a number of men and women prominent in Boston life, and the matter was brought to the attention of Police Commissioner Wilson today.

Death Sentence Saturday.

Unless a legal move is made to interfere, death sentence will be made tomorrow at Dedham court house.

Shock To World Labor.

Denial of a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti by the Massachusetts supreme court for the second time is a distinct shock to the labor movement. But it has not taken the defense by surprise. William G. Thompson, counsel for the two workers, is preparing a new legal move for their freedom, of which announcement will be made shortly.

The verdict is widely resented, not only in labor circles. Formerly hostile Boston newspapers are supporting the demand for a new trial. The conservative republican Boston Herald, which came out last fall for a second trial, again repeats its views. And the still more conservative Boston Post, reflecting the sentiments of the letters that have been pouring into its subscribers' columns, is also moved to editorially deprecate the verdict of the judges.

I. L. D. Raps Decision.

Commenting on the refusal of the Massachusetts court to grant a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, the New York section of the International Labor Defense, which has been taking the most active part in the struggle to free these two workers, said:

"Speaking for thousands of men and women of all shades of opinion, (Continued on Page Two)

STIMSON GOES TO NICARAGUA AS CAL'S AGENT

Will Rule that Country As American Colony

WASHINGTON, April 7.—President Coolidge today selected Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war in the Roosevelt cabinet, to make a personal survey of conditions in Nicaragua. Stimson's appointment was suggested by Secretary of State Kellogg. The announcement was made after Kellogg and Stimson had conferred with the president at the White House.

The idea back of Stimson's mission is to present to the American controlled Diaz government certain views of the administration which cannot be handled through correspondence, and to obtain first-hand information of Nicaraguan affairs for the president and secretary of state.

"Representative of President." Stimson's appointment was announced by Secretary Kellogg in the following statement:

"The honorable Henry L. Stimson, of New York, former secretary of war, has consented to make a trip to Nicaragua as a representative of the president, at the suggestion of the secretary of state, in order to take to our minister, Mr. Eberhardt, and to Admiral Latimer, certain views of the administration which cannot conveniently be taken up by correspondence, and in order to get information from them as to the entire situation in that country to bring back for the use of this government, which they cannot very well give us through correspondence.

For Future Action.

"This suggestion has been presented to both Mr. Eberhardt and Admiral Latimer, who concur in it as an effort that might be helpful in securing information on which this government can more intelligently base its future action.

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'INVESTIGATORS' OF FUR STRIKE SCORN VOUCHERS

A. F. L. Audit Was Only To Discredit Lefts

Walsh Brands Post Story False. Frank P. Walsh last night categorically denied the story which appeared in the New York Evening Post yesterday that the leaders of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union "will tell how they bribed police" during the recent strike.

Walsh, who is appearing as counsel in the present hearing before Magistrate Corrigan inspired by a coalition of reactionary officials of the International Fur Workers' Union, labor leaders of the A. F. of L., and active socialists, branded the Post story as a fake and declared that there was no justification for such a theory.

Testifying yesterday before Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, who is investigating the charges of police bribery in connection with the fur strike of last year, Walter M. Cook and Herman J. Volk, the two socialist accountants who made the audit of the books of the Furriers' Joint Board for the A. F. of L. investigating committee, acknowledged that they had not taken the trouble to examine a huge number of receipts which were presented to them for examination.

Didn't Look At Receipts. Also the figures which they finally submitted to the investigating committee, were accepted as an authoritative audit and made the basis for all the charges of bribery during the strike, Walter Cook stated that "Morris Cohen, the Joint Board secretary-treasurer, handed us some boxes which he said contained receipts. They were a lot of slips with names on them, but I did not have time to look at them."

Gold Opposed Cook.

Cook said that the Joint Board accounts showed \$566,174.17 had been paid out in strike relief. He reported to the investigating committee that this amount and some other items were "not accounted for." District Attorney Broderick asked him whether the boxes of receipts presented to him might have been vouchers for this money. He said yes, but he did not have time to look and see. Cook acknowledged that Ben Gold had objected to him as auditor because of his known socialist bias.

"Too Much Trouble."

Volk made the same sort of statement about the accounts. "We did not have time to go over everything," he said. "They handed us receipts arranged in alphabetical order. They wanted us to receipt for them each morning and return them in the same shape each night. That was too much trouble. We did not have time."

Yet on the work of these two "expert" accountants, the furriers were "exposed." Cook repeatedly referred to the "so-called" cash book and "what were presumably strike receipts." This whole job of investigating was purely a business proposition he told Assistant District Attorney Broderick who conducted the questioning. His personal attitude toward the members of the Joint Board did not enter into the matter.

Hugh Frayne, New York organizer for the American Federation of Labor and a member of the fur investigation committee, was the first witness called yesterday morning. His testimony revealed the fact that Edward F. McGrady was frequently absent from the committee meetings and also the fact that the charges of alleged bribery of the police were made on the basis of notes jotted down by Matthew Wolf—not from any stenographic record of testimony. Several times Mr. Frayne men-

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SOCIALISTS DISREGARD RECEIPTS IN FUR AUDIT

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tioned how "foreign to the policies of the A. F. of L." were various acts of the Furriers' Joint Board—their conduct of the strike, their ignoring of A. F. of L. officials like himself. He refused to say that he thought money had been paid to the police by the fur workers, but said there was a large sum of money unaccounted for and they would presume it had gone to the police unless it was proved otherwise.

Mr. Frayne was interrupted by the magistrate just as he was launching forth in an impassioned dissertation on the terrible tactics of the left wing. The speech was declared irrelevant, and was ended abruptly.

Ryan Seldom There

The testimony of Joseph P. Ryan, president of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, was very brief but revealing. He stated that he had been absent from a large number of the committee's hearings and had never attended one where any statements were made concerning bribing of the police nor any hearing where members of the Joint Board appeared. He says he does not know Morris Cohen, Sam Resnick, or the former delegates to the Central Trades—Samuel Liebowitz, L. Shapiro, Sam Mencher and Ben Gold.

According to Mr. Frayne's secretary Miss Henriette M. Holden who appeared next on the witness stand, members of the committee were frequently absent from the hearings; but Matthew Woll, was always present, and Hugh Frayne and Edward F. McGrady were usually on hand.

Miss Holden also acknowledged that there were times when she was asked to leave the room during the hearings, and also times when she remained in the room but was asked not to take notes. The proceedings during those periods were entered, presumably by Mr. Woll, from memory.

The hearing adjourned at 3:30 yesterday to be resumed this morning at 10:30. It was announced that Magistrate Corrigan had granted the request of Ben Gold to question both Matthew Woll and Edward F. McGrady for ten minutes each on matters pertinent to the investigation. This questioning will be conducted by attorney for the union, Frank P. Walsh, at the opening of this morning's session.

"You cannot believe anything Mr. Sigman says. He says everyone who disagrees with him is a Communist."

This comment came from the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church in this city, and a member of the Committee of One Hundred for the Defense of the Imprisoned Needle Trades Workers.

His statement was made to reporters who questioned him as to why

One Dead, Four Others Narrowly Escape Death In Bronx Excavation

One man was killed and four others narrowly escaped death yesterday when ten tons of earth fell into an apartment house excavation in which they were working in Gerard Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, the Bronx.

The dead man is James Canero, who was buried beneath the deluge of earth. His lifeless body was dug out by his fellow workers. Sabatino Pantina was standing beside Canero when the earth began to fall. He shouted a warning and then fled. He was buried to the waist in the earth, but was only slightly injured. The three other men who were in the excavation fled when Pantina shouted a warning. They were unhurt.

He had joined this relief committee whose personnel and motives have been so viciously assailed by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union as part of his attack upon the left wing progressive group in the union.

Referring to the correspondence which passed between Mr. Sigman and Forrest Bailey, director of the American Civil Liberties Union relative to the presence of Civil Liberties members on the Committee of One Hundred, Mr. Holmes said:

"I read the letter Mr. Sigman wrote to the American Civil Liberties Union and I did not believe a word he said. You cannot believe anything Mr. Sigman says. He says everyone who disagrees with him is a Communist. He and his union have been brutal and cruel in their treatment of their opponents who disagreed with their policy."

Committee Starts Appeal
The Committee of One Hundred is beginning a nationwide appeal for funds to relief the families of needle trades workers imprisoned for their strike activities. The Secretary of the committee is Ann Washington Craton; and Robert W. Dunn is Treasurer. The offices of the Committee are at Room 715, 22 East 17th Street, New York.

Killed Saving Dog.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J., April 7.—When he leaned over the platform in an attempt to save a dog from death in the path of an express train, Stuart I. Weill, 37, general sales engineer for the Western Electric Co., today was struck and killed by a Lackawanna Railroad train at the Maplewood station.

Organize the Traction Workers

THE 1926 STRIKE—THE SAME OLD GANG

By ROBERT MITCHELL

The delegates of the motormen and switchmen's local refused to vote "as is" for another year. Lavin, the leader of the fighting train drivers, could not be bought or bulldozed into any betrayal of his men. In addition to the delegates of the motormen on the subway, two delegates of the "L" likewise refused to vote "as is" on the ground that their men had instructed them to demand an increase and that the new agreement had first to be submitted back to the workers.

At this point the Connolly steam roller began its attack. The ever ready henchmen, Mangan-LaSalla-Fox combination got into motion. There was launched the most vile tirade against the motormen.

Here, realizing for the first time what was happening, Walsh the delegate of the motive power, electrical operating division, arose to defend the attacked delegates. He first called attention to the fact that the meeting in Hedley's office was illegal. This point was conceded by Connolly himself. But the meeting continued none the less.

The vote was finally taken and as might be expected the fake company union again sold out its men.

Lavin immediately called a meeting of his men to whom the situation was reported. That night at Moose Hall, Lenox Ave. and 127th St. the motormen voted unanimously to break with the reptile company union and form a real union of their own. The name they chose was the consolidated Railway Workers of Greater New York. Demands of increases in pay were drawn up. A vote was taken to strike July 5th, unless the company conceded to their demands.

Denounce Brotherhood.
A group of men from a company union meeting of the "L" motormen joined the subway motormen's meeting. Each group denounced the fake brotherhood for what it was. A committee was appointed to call on Frank Hedley to present the demands of the workers.

In the meantime the Interborough

began its old game of double dealing, "scab" importing, lying and falsification in order to beat the impending strike. The same old gang is in control of the policies of the Interborough at the present which has misruled this public utility from the beginning. That its methods have not improved with age will become clear as we go on.

Scabs Imported.
Immediately Hedley and his advisors began the usual importation of scabs and strike breakers. Long before the strike was a certainty the Interborough had again resolved to teach the men another lesson.

Several hundred strike breakers came in from Chicago. Other hundreds were imported from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, etc. These finks began to ride the trains as passengers in order to acquaint themselves with the conditions on the road.

Scab Pen Built.
At the Lenox and 148th St. yard, provisions as for a famine were being stocked up. A field kitchen was installed. Hundreds of cots were set up for the coming siege.

"The management has done all that it did in previous strikes and more," testified Quackenbush. That is going some, as we may well believe from our knowledge of past strikes.

"Diplomacy."
But the Interborough officials did not neglect the field of "diplomacy." As always, the Interborough attempt was to divide the men. First of all a conference was held with the general committee delegates at which the plan was worked out to break the strike. Quackenbush was "among those present." "I do not wish to dictate to your free body," said this arch hypocrite, "but I would suggest."

Thereupon the plan of breaking the strike was unfolded. A letter was sent out to every member of the Brotherhood advising the men that the general committee had agreed to support the company.

The letter, signed by Hedley, stated in part: "Our agreement with the brotherhood—made at the insistence of the brotherhood—requires us to

employ only members of the brotherhood." In the letter he says that very few people would believe him capable of lying to any one in his representations—this completely unprincipled scoundrel!

He speaks of the "solemn promises made to the brotherhood," etc. He pleads with the men on the basis of jobs good enough to keep for years, that they now continue with the company as loyal Americans.

This man who is not himself a citizen of the United States and whose British prejudices are still so pronounced that he sends his wife to Canada in order that his children may be born on English soil! Can you beat it!

Plot For Split.
Hedley and Quackenbush's second move was to seek to divide the "L" workers from the subway workers. A circular letter was sent to the workers on the Elevated lines.

Previous to this the "L" delegates had been made to agree that they would work to break up the strike. Some of these delegates rode the lines instructing their men not to go out, spreading false rumors that the strike was a "fake" strike in order to increase fares for the company and generally bewildering and deceiving the men.

Lock Their Men Up.
One of the latest "L" delegates and one or two others who were suspected of being sympathetic to the men were locked up by the company and not permitted even to communicate with their homes in the fear that some move would be made on their part to call a meeting and join the strike.

All meetings of the company union already scheduled were suspended. The purpose of giving these events in detail is that the workers may learn from the actual facts what a company union may be counted on to do in the time of a strike. The methods of the Interborough Brotherhood are the methods of all company unions. They must be understood and exposed before the workers can attain their freedom from them.

(To Be Continued)

SACCO AND VANZETTI TO BE SENTENCED SATURDAY

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we register our unqualified protest against the decision in this case. It furthermore resolves to carry on an incessant agitation for the release of the two courageous working men, whose only crime is loyalty to their fellow workers.

World-wide Agitation.

"A world-wide agitation has been able to keep Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair until now. With the redoubting of that agitation, the Massachusetts state government will be compelled to see the danger of persisting in its vindictive efforts to murder two men who are really the personification of the oppressed working class."

Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent! They must not be allowed to die. The working class must rise in its might and demand their release. Rally to the struggle! Get your union to protest! Do not rest until you have vindicated yourselves by saving Sacco and Vanzetti from the jaws of death! The International Labor Defense will put all its energy into this fight, and hopes to get the assistance of the working class."

United Protest.

Deep resentment at the decision of the Massachusetts supreme court in refusing a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti was expressed yesterday by a large number of individuals, who are convinced of the innocence of the two Italian radical workers.

Some of the comments follow:
Contrast Harry Thaw Verdict.
LEWIS GANNETT, associate editor, "The Nation":—"Does anyone believe that if Sacco and Vanzetti had the wealth and the social relations of Harry K. Thaw that the verdict would have been the same?"

JOSEPH BRODSKY, labor attorney:—"The supreme court of Massachusetts in refusing to give a new trial to these two workers, despite the fact that a large number of disinterested lawyers of distinguished reputation have repeatedly declared that Sacco and Vanzetti were unjustly convicted, have merely shown that they are acting true to their traditions."

Murder Two Innocents.
"It is impossible to believe, however, that the working people of the United States will permit these two innocent men to die. The organized strength of the American workers, through huge mass protests, meetings, and continued public agitation must be marshalled to thwart the desires of the master class of this country."

Regrettable Decision.
FORREST BAILEY, of the American Civil Liberties Union, speaking personally, said: "I consider the decision in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti very regrettable."

ENEAS SORMENTI, editor of "Il Lavoratore," and now facing deportation to Italy at the behest of Mussolini:—"I am not surprised in the least at the decision of the court. I am only surprised that anything was expected of these judges, who

have never been known to go out of their way in serving the ruling class of this country. The workers of America must now realize that nothing will save these two brilliant martyrs in the cause of working-class emancipation but direct action in the form of a general stoppage of work. Sacco and Vanzetti must not die!"

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, pastor of the Community Church—"I consider it a great tragedy. It is hard to believe that the noble work of the thousands who agitated for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti will be lost. I am confident that Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts will realize that justice has not been done in this case. If this fails, the mighty force of enlightened public opinion will bring about a re-consideration of the essential facts involved."

LOUIS HYMAN, manager of Joint Board of cloakmakers:—"It is a disgrace that the supreme court of Massachusetts did not recognize the weakness of the case against Sacco and Vanzetti, which is nothing more than a frame-up against these workers by the most reactionary type of employers. This decision can only be considered a miscarriage of justice."

"Nevertheless, the present situation of these victims of class-justice is due to the weakness of the American labor movement. If we had a strong labor movement in this country, the judges of Massachusetts would certainly not dare to render such a decision. There is still time, however, for the workers to raise and save the lives of these two champions of labor."

CARLO TRESCA, Editor of "Il Martello":—"I am not surprised at the decision of the Massachusetts court. It is their business to use the weapons in their possession to destroy the leaders of the working class. That verdict is a class verdict. The only occasion for surprise is the fact that the workers of the United States have not yet realized that unless they use direct action of the general strike they will lose these two brilliant martyrs of labor."

Search For Chicago Bandits.
CHICAGO, April 7.—Search was continued today for the bandits who held up a Chicago and Alton train last night and escaped with loot valued at \$5,000. The hold-up occurred about twenty miles south of Chicago shortly after the train had left Joliet, the last stop before arriving here.

Seize \$75,000 Worth of Booze.
Brandy, champagne, cordials, gin and whisky, to the value of \$75,000 was seized in a raid on a tenement house on Mulberry Street here late yesterday afternoon.

Frank Russo, 29, was arrested charged with owning the contraband. Federal authorities conducted the raid.

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Soviet Union Protests Peking Embassy Raid

(Continued from Page One)
turn to their homes because they are still occupied by the Peking police. In addition to Li Hsu Chow, well-known northern Nationalist leader, a cousin of General Feng is reported to have been taken in the raid.

Violated Immunity.
The unprecedented violation of Russia's diplomatic rights has stirred even the foreign legation. The Dutch minister has handed a note of protest to the Peking government, declaring that the raids on the Soviet embassy exceeded the rights of the northern government.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin, northern war lord and puppet of the foreign imperialists, has issued a statement attempting to justify the violation of Soviet diplomatic immunity.

Fate Ominous.
"Those arrested will be duly tried," he states. "It must be pointed out that these rebellious elements responsible for the dissemination of Bolshevism have wrought harm to the people and the nation that is unpardonable."

Chang Tso Lin has been making every effort to forestall a revolution in the north. With the help of the imperialist powers, he has been waging a campaign of terror in an effort to retain his hold on the northern provinces. Workers, students, peasants, merchants who have dared to protest against Chang's corrupt and unofficial dictatorship have been promptly executed. A number of labor leaders in Tientsin, port of Peking, were recently murdered by him.

Shanghai Consul Protests.
SHANGHAI, April 7.—Declaring that they would hold the consular body responsible for a raid on the Soviet consulate in Shanghai, William F. Linde, Soviet consul general, protested against the Peking raid when he called on the Norwegian consular general here. The Norwegian consul general is dean of the consular corps in Shanghai.

Mr. Linde, who was former chargé d'affaires in Peking said that the Soviet Club was located in the embassy, which accounted for the discovery of Nationalist flags. The club is decorated with the flags of various nations, he said.

Dangerous Precedent.
He announced the Peking raid as an act of vandalism which, if approved by the Peking diplomatic corps, as reported, set a precedent endangering the foundation of diplomatic prerogatives.

War Lord Holds Americans.
Two Americans are reported in Peking dispatches to have been "detained" by Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, because they published articles in magazines sympathetic to the Nationalist cause. They are Mrs. Mildred Mitchell of San Francisco and Wilbur Burton. Mrs. Mitchell has been editor of the Chungwei News Agency, which was once a Sino-American project and later served as an organ of General Feng.

Nails Standard Oil Lin.
The "statement of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai demanding United States intervention in China was not authorized by the membership of that organization, it was learned by the Nationalist News Agency today.

The executive committee comprising the heads of the Standard Oil Company and the British-American Tobacco Company and a number of banks prepared the petition. A member of the chamber said that the statement was not submitted to the membership. Fear of incurring the criticism of the membership caused the statement to be given to the correspondent on a pledge from the latter not to publish it locally.

Train Imperialist Guns On Hankow.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—The guns of twenty-one foreign warships are concentrated on Hankow, consular general Lockhart advised the state department today. The possibility of the Nanking massacre looms close with the concentration of imperialist gunboats at Hankow, where a half-day strike has been declared as protest against foreign intervention.

Rush Troops To Tientsin.
Although the ultimate destination of the 1,500 marines sailing from San Diego will be decided by Admiral C. S. Williams, according to Secretary of Navy Wilbur, it is suspected that they will be directed to Tientsin in anticipation of the Nationalist drive against Peking. The marines left on board the transport Henderson this morning. They will be accompanied by two batteries of artillery, an aviation detachment and a draft of sailors for duty in Asiatic waters.

The American note on the Nanking "outrages" has not yet been presented to the Nationalist government. But it is momentarily expected that it will be.

Koo Resigns Again.
PEKING, April 7.—Dr. Wellington Koo, who was nominal premier and foreign minister of the so-called Peking government, but whose policies were dictated by Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, has resigned.

It is reported that Chang has appointed General Yang Yu Ting, a faithful follower, to take his place.

NEWSBOYS WANTED

To sell THE DAILY WORKER at union meetings. Commission paid. Report to the Local Office, 105 East 14th Street.

New German Budget Is Largest In History

BERLIN, April 7.—The Reichstag passed the heaviest budget in Germany's history yesterday afternoon in spite of the opposition of Communists and socialists.

The new budget calls for an expenditure of more than 8,000,000,000 marks, about one-eighth of which will go for reparations under the Dawes plan. According to Finance Minister Koller German taxpayers will have to pay 11,000,000,000 marks in the form of federal, state and municipal taxes.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

Dever succeeded in convincing John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Victor Olander, that labor was nearer to his skin than his underwear. Thompson was equally successful with Oscar Nelson, alderman, lawyer and head of the Flat Janitors' Union. Thompson won, and Fitzpatrick is out in the cold.

Of course Thompson's police will use their clubs on the heads of strikers with as much vigor as did Dever's coppers during the latter's four years in the Chicago "white house." State's Attorney Crowe, one of the most bitter enemies of organized labor in this country, is Thompson's "organizer of victory." Crowe's favorite pastime is putting militant workers in jail and turning gangsters loose. Between both thieves labor is crucified. But compared to the labor fakery who have sold the workers for pelf, Crowe, Thompson, Dever, and their ilk are like unto the lilies of the field. How about starting to agitate for a labor party comrades, fellow workers and ye toilers of the United States in general?

NEW YORK readers who wear bum overalls should keep away from that part of Seventh Avenue that shoots straight between 23rd and 14th streets. Yesterday morning an anonymous pedestrian was vamping his way to the last-mentioned street. While in front of a second-hand clothing store he attracted the appraising eye of a burly barker, known in the business as a salesman. The appraiser licked his chops, and rubbed his hands as if in anticipation of a hot and delectable meal after consuming which he would show the proprietor a policeman's badge. Anyhow that is the kind of a look the "enemy of the shabby pedestrian" wore.

FOR a moment I thought the gentleman with the bum overcoat would get by. It was not an aged coat. Perhaps it saw only the tail end of one winter and perhaps it cost \$11.95. But at a distance it would pass for a cleaned and pressed horse blanket. The barker finally decided that this pedestrian was engaged in the business of deceiving the public, so as a good citizen he intervened by pointing on the walking clothes rack and dragging him into his emporium. I followed rather diffidently, not knowing when an eagle eye might light on me and take me to task for daring to promenade Seventh Avenue in garments unbecoming a gentleman obviously on his way to work at the unseemly hour of 11 a. m. (THE DAILY WORKER is a morning paper, if this explains anything.)

NOW let us go on with the story. The barker had his victim safely in hand. The latter was shown various overcoats of various degrees of virtue, many of them said to have once graced the persons of men whose names would make a white collar slave bend a knee. Wild young bloods who panned garments for the thrill of it! Prices! This benefactor was giving them away. The victim sparred for time. How could he pry himself loose from the human octopus? He looked at every garment presented by his captor and shook his head. Once he saw an opening and was on the point of making a dash for the door when the salesman froze him to the ground with a stare in which soft glittered in company with that soft look that a devoted sheep bestows on her newborn.

I could see quite plainly that the situation was reaching a crisis and being strongly opposed to intervention unless where my class interests are involved I was on the point of sneaking away when the drama suddenly climaxed. The victim reached into his pocket as the salesman dangled a \$17.50 overcoat—original cost \$75—in front of him. His mouth opened wide but no words came to his lips. But the eyes of the barker did not open. They degenerated into two evil-omened slits, reminding you of Bill Hatter of the films when that worthy, playing the role of a preacher, at the end of his patience produced his two guns and waded into a saloon-full of seasoned and soused sinners.

"So you have no money?" muttered the salesman. "I told so much. Next time you come in here wasting my time, I'll call a cop and have you arrested for vagrancy. I have a good mind to pitch you out on your ear. What do you think this place is anyhow? A salvation army joint?" The barker was agitating himself, the point of violence and might having succeeded in his eye had not moved on my overcoat. Like a mountain cat he darted for me but I was in the middle of the next block before he was on the sidewalk.

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The DAILY WORKER
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POLISH WORKERS DISAPPOINTED IN PILSUDSKI REGIME

Wage Increases Fall Be- low Rise of Living Costs

BERLIN. (By Mail).—The strike movement in Poland which originated in connection with the May coup d'etat and the boom caused by the British miners' strike has recently again begun to intensify and its character is noticeably changing. During the first period of the movement, unemployment decreased and the situation of the workers seemed to improve as a consequence of an increase in nominal wages and overtime which assumed monstrous proportions—12, 14 and 16 hours a day.

This apparent improvement in the situation and the remnants of illusions regarding Pilsudski made it possible for the Socialist Party as a Labor Party closely connected with the government to take possession of the strike movement in the majority of cases and steer it into reformist channels. The transfer of conflicts to the decision of government arbitration commissions, the mediation of labor inspectors, representatives of the ministry of labor, appeals by the S. P. to the Sejm-deputies—such were the usual tactics of the reformists, tactics which threw a crumb or two to the hungry masses of the Polish working class without demanding those severe sacrifices involved in a strike struggle especially when carried on in conditions of police terror.

Economy Is Unstable.
But the boom came to an end. Unemployment again began to grow, embracing a quarter of a million workers. In the mining industry a big cutting down of labor is to take place. The textile industry is at present undergoing its usual seasonal enervation. The general position of Polish national economy is extremely unstable. The question of a foreign loan, the question of eastern markets, the question of the resumption of commercial relations with Germany after the breakdown of negotiations—all these important questions—questions of life and death for Polish national economy—still remain unsolved. The unsolved agrarian questions cause unrest in the villages; the borders of Poland—White Russia and the Ukraine—are revolutionary fuel set alight by government repression.

Masses Disappointed.
The policy of Pilsudski's government soon showed itself to be a policy hostile to the working class. The increase in wages is far from keeping up with the cost of living. The disappointment of the broad masses in the government's policy affected their attitude to the papers. Sensing the spirit of the socialists, the real supporters of Pilsudski's government, were forced in questions of labor policy to take up an opposition attitude. The socialist deputies in the Sejm brought forward opposition proposals of a social character and voted against the budget. The reformist central trades union commission passed a resolution, affirming the hostility of the government policy to the working class and summoning the workers to struggle for the improvement of their economic position.

Margaret Cowl Talks On Ladies' Work Mon.

All Workers Party functionaries and comrades interested to know what Communist work among women is, must immediately register for two lectures to be given on this question at Workers School, 108 East 14th Street at 8 P. M., on Monday, April 11th and 18th. The lectures will be by Comrade Cowl. There is no fee charged for the lectures.

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Bulgarian Student Is Tortured to Death; 5 Get Long Sentences

PLEVNA, Bulgaria, April 7.—In Plevna a trial against five young people took place, who were arrested at the time of the wholesale arrests in Bulgaria. One of the accused was not present at the trial. "He died during the imprisonment on remand," stated the judge. In reality, however, the student Dimitar Toteff died from the tortures in prison.

The workers who were present in the trial, were furious when they heard this news. "Down with the rule of murder!" they exclaimed. The accused stated that all their "confessions" had been extorted from them with tortures and showed marks of the maltreatment on their bodies. Although there was no evidence against the accused, apart from the spy reports, they were sentenced to five years hard labor each. Only two workers, Russenoff and Pangoff received three and a half years. The names of the accused who were sentenced to five years are Stoiko, Sabotloff, Ivan Warbanoff and Gourg Christoff. The accused received their sentences with the singing of the "International."

Government of Colombia Slave Of Imperialism

BOGOTA, Colombia, March (By Mail).—Economically this is one of the most backward countries. Her natural resources are attracting the covetous attention of foreign capital. The British were the first on the field to exploit local possibilities. They were followed by the Americans who began to seize the sources of raw material and to take possession of the Colombian market as a dumping ground for their goods. And at present, foreign capital keeps a tight grip on all of the most important branches of industry and commerce.

The present government of Colombia is wholeheartedly devoted to the interests of foreign capital, and particularly to American capital. The Americans, by granting to the Colombian government one loan after another, forced it to give them the best concessions in the mining and coffee districts. Here the American imperialists feel themselves at home; they have their own police, their own legislation and even their own currency. What are the conditions of the workers, who are subject to exploitation of both their own as well as foreign capitalists?

Starvation Existence
There are at present over 300,000 skilled workers in Colombia, and about 1,000,000 agricultural laborers. On the coffee and fruit-growing plantations piece-work prevails. Whole families, men, women and children are engaged on this work, but their joint earnings scarcely afford them more than a semi-starvation existence.

The working day lasts from 9 to 10 hours in industrial enterprises, and from 12 to 14 hours in agriculture. In many parts of the country work goes on under conditions reminiscent of the days of slavery. The workers are deprived of any independence. Their wages are extremely low. Their housing quarters belong to the foreign capitalists or to big local land-owners. They are forced to do all their buying in shops belonging to the employers, who dictate the prices. As a result of this system the workers are perpetually in debt to their employers. The slightest attempt to protest is immediately suppressed by special police, employed by the bosses, who do not stop at any measures including even murder. In brief, the life of the Colombian worker has much in common with that of workers in colonies.

The Labor Movement.
Up to 1922 the labor movement of the country was under the strong influence of the American Federation of Labor. According to statistics published by the American Federation of Labor in 1922 200,000 Colombian workers were represented at the congress of Central American organizations in 1921. This, of course, is far from the truth, for at this time the membership of the Colombian trade unions did not exceed 70,000. In 1922 a left wing, consisting of anarchists and socialists, formed itself within these trade unions. This wing tried to give a revolutionary orientation to the Colombian trade union movement. At the congress in 1924 at which 30,000 workers were represented, one third of the votes fell to the share of the left wing elements, who afterwards became the Communist Party. At this congress a National Trade Union Centre was formed, imbued with a revolutionary spirit and aspiring to join the R. I. L. U.

Move Declared Illegal.
The congress also adopted a resolution about the necessity of an armed rising. In reply to this the government declared the movement illegal and began to persecute the trade unions. The best leaders of the working class were either thrown into prison or deported.

The reactionary period continued up to the middle of 1926. By this time the trade unions had organized



themselves again, but the movement was split by two tendencies—the syndicalist and Communist.

Altogether there are at present 400 labor organizations in Colombia which include trade unions (Syndicalist, Communist Autonomous and catholic), cultural-educational and other organizations. All of these organizations issue as many as 80 weekly publications. In a recent letter to the executive of the R. I. L. U., the central labor union of Colombia (Bogota) asked to be accepted to the International. And on the 25th of January by the action of the executive of the R. I. L. U., it became affiliated to the revolutionary trade union international.

Patriotic Club Goes Bankrupt

CHICAGO, April 7.—Serious financial difficulties with rumors of bankruptcy proceedings and threats of suits for wages due are confronting the American Citizenship foundation. The organization is a merger of two languishing patriotic outfits, and had rosy hopes and red, white and blue literature regarding a drive for \$2,000,000.

When it became known that the foundation, instead of concentrating on good citizenship, was maintaining a blacklist of liberal and labor speakers and activities it lost much of its support and the drive was abandoned. Further trouble came when a convivial admiral under patriotic or other influence blurted out jingo sentiments at a panhandling dinner. A final blow was the hammering by the Chicago Defender, a daily, whose editor had been invited to the dinner together with his wife but who was denied admittance when it was discovered that he was a Negro.

To Leave Senate



As a climax to his long political career, United States Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, hopes to win the gubernatorial nomination in his state when his present term in the senate expires in 1931. Although classed as a Republican, Senator Norris is regarded as an independent and has had many clashes with the party organization because of his "irregularity."

INVESTIGATION SHOWS SEAMEN'S CONDITIONS ARE POOR; OPEN SHOP REDUCES THEM TO SLAVES

AN investigation of the New York waterfront employment condition reveals one of the worst spectacles that has yet been staged in the history of the seamen's trade. The total, marine industry, including seamen, firemen, cooks, stewards, stevedores and longshoremen is in the complete grip of the ill-reputed and much hated of "American plan," which has reduced every one of the above mentioned trades to that of common labor.

Wages, working hours and living conditions are bad beyond description and constitute an insult to the very men who follow the sea as a profession, who have never learned any other trade and are therefore at the complete mercy of the exploiting shipowners.

Only Two Men On Watch.
The attack which is now being made against the three watch system (eight hours a day) to re-instituting the two watch (twelve hours a day) system, is the most reactionary blow which has yet been leveled against the sailors.

To make matters worse, the shipowners are now introducing the Taylor system on the vessels and are trying to get more work out of the men by reducing the number of men on watch to the lowest minimum. Many ships now have only two men on the watch, one for the wheel, the other for look-out duty. The rest of the crew is employed as day men, on the theory that the extra number of men going watches at night are not doing useful work and are a loss to the owners. By keeping them in day service, more work can be exploited from the men and they will make larger profits for the bosses.

This action is a direct violation of Section 4 of the LaFollette seamen's act, which specifies that all men on the boat must be divided into watches. The present system on some boats of having only two men on watch, both of whom are occupied, would work serious disaster in case of collision, or other accidents, while at sea, since there would not be a sufficient number of men on hand to do the necessary safety work.

Much hardship is worked against the seamen because of the keen competition from the colored and unorganized ranks, an element of men who will work for any wages under almost any condition. Although there is a verbal agreement between the union and the shipping board to give preference to American seamen in manning their vessels, yet colored men with a very low standard of living are much employed. The writer does not wish to appear as agitating against colored men, but wishes to draw attention to the fact that the colored races and Chinese coolies are displacing the standard of living with that of their own and work for a wage which tends to reduce the seamen's wage as a whole. Thus only recently did one of the Dollar Liners make a trip around the world with a crew of Chinese, who were drawing a wage of \$11 a month.

Wants to "Americanize" Them.
The union officials entered into a written discussion with T. V. O'Connor, president of the Shipping Board, and former president of the longshoremen's union, requesting him to live up to his agreement and to employ union men. O'Connor in a signed statement answered that such

was not possible since it would discriminate against alien seamen. He tried to justify the employment of Chinese by stating that the Shipping Board was "Americanizing" these aliens.

This bureaucrat and discredited former labor skate failed to explain however how it is possible to "Americanize" people who, by law have been declared ineligible to become American citizens.

The safety of the vessels is severely imperiled by the number of unskilled men who are now mostly employed. The seamen's act requires that 65% of the ship's crew shall be composed of certified able bodied seamen. Yet the quality of men now usually employed falls far short of this legal requirement. This criminal negligence in the employment of unskilled men has been called to the attention of D. N. Hoover, assistant inspector of the marine bureau, with a warning that the law in regard to seamen and life boat certificates must be enforced.

Furuset is Red Baiter.
Yet it is doubtful if any remedy will be accomplished by appealing to anyone, without the existence of a strong organization to back up these demands. The seamen, ever since their strike in 1921, have been without an organization which has any recognition. Due to the red baiting and expulsion policy of Andrew Furuset, president of the Seamen's Union, and his lieutenants, the union has been a weak and anemic institution. With the strong and progressive faction expelled and on the outside, the union has been a body without a head, the remnant of a former strong and militant organization. Having in its heyday a membership of about 100,000, the seamen's union has now barely 20,000, one third of whom are said to be along the ports of the Atlantic coast and the Gulf. Weak and dispirited, this union is in the absolute control of Furuset and follows his dictates with strict obedience. Furuset, the autocrat, would sooner destroy this union than to lose control and relinquish his position as president.

Strong Union Needed.
There is only one alternative for the seamen, the cooks, stewards, firemen, oilers and water-tenders, they must organize themselves. How this is to be done must be thoroughly discussed. For the immediate future it is necessary that the I. S. U. A. must be kept alive and be strengthened by having the militants on the outside join it. Once inside the union they can then lead a fight along progressive lines, demand of the leaders that they conduct their policy in line with the rank and file demands, and, failing in this, a fight must be made to replace these old and useless men by a new, active and aggressive element.

The shipowners must be fought with all the energy available. In this respect the seamen's law can be made use of very effectively. This law guarantees certain rights which for immediate times, may give considerable relief and protection. While thus fighting for better wages and conditions, the militants must prepare themselves for a revolutionary struggle, which will culminate in the end of all wage exploitation and will place the means of transportation in the hands of the proletariat.

Fascists Terrorize Italian Workers as They Are Deported

MILAN, Italy. (By mail).—The following are extracts from a letter dealing with the acts of terror of the fascist government against Italian radicals. It deals with the wholesale deportations invoked by Mussolini to suppress all opposition.

Among the deportees there are many workers. None of them received their due wages before their deportation. The families of the deportees are exposed to starvation for the wages are also refused to them. On the order of the government, the employers have dismissed in all shops, the sons, brothers and other relations of the deportees. Of those who were deported to Italian islands in the course of the last two weeks, 191 are Communists, 54 Maximalists, 4 anarchists. The arrests and deportations continue. They are led by fascist party committees to which the police is subordinated. Three young workers were brutally maltreated and deported to the island Ustica, because they had several issues of a Young Communist magazine in their possession. The process of "ploughing the land," as a new fascist formula reads, is going on.

Turkish Economy Recovering at the Workers' Expense

CONSTANTINOPLE, March (By Mail).—During the last few years plans for the economic revival of Turkey vilayet districts, drawn up by the national government have shown some good results. National economy is being strengthened by the development of many plants and factories. Many large factories, such as textile, match-making, sugar, airplane and paper have been established in recent years, and especially during the last year. Some branches of industry, as, for instance, the manufacture of sugar and paper are developing for the first time in Turkey. Big advances have been made in mining and in transport. New railroads have been constructed, others still under construction will connect the outlying districts in Turkey with the center. The building of factories, the many measures adopted to organize an air fleet, and reinforcement of its mercantile fleet show very clearly that Turkey is becoming an industrial country.

Wages At Low Level.
As a result of this revival, demand for labor increased, but this did not affect the wages which remained at a low level. Neither have labor conditions as a whole improved. During 1926 the economic position of the working class in Turkey became worse. The economic policy of the Turkish government brought about a serious rise in prices of first commodities (by 50%). Many high and indirect taxes imposed by the government have fallen very heavily on the shoulders of the working class. Wages, however, have remained on the 1923 level and even began to fall during the economic depression. As a result, poverty reigns among the working masses. Concentration of production coupled with attempts at nationalization (trustification of bakeries in Constantinople and elsewhere) has brought about a longer working-day and lower wages. For instance, bakers work as much as 18 hours a day, while the ten and twelve hour day is usual. The bakers, and other shops work their employees from 16 to 18 hours a day.

Workers Constantly Infected.
Labor legislation is held up, and the few existing rules are not put into effect. In the mining town of Balia, (lead miners), for example, the inhabitants living in bad quarters near the mines are in no way protected against the winds that carry poisonous lead gases from the mines,

and as a result workers are constantly infected. There is no doubt that the responsibility for this state of affairs is to be placed upon the government and the employers, who are absolutely indifferent to the suffering of the workers. (A French company, whose profits increase yearly, is operating this region.) The directors and engineers of the enterprise live in good houses completely protected from the poisonous gases. The same difficult conditions of life for the workers, especially for women and children, are met in many other industries.

The Strike Movement.
As a result of many dismissals, unbearable labor conditions and government persecution of labor organizations, the workers have been forced to greater and greater activity. In 1926 the strike movement grew and expanded. The capitalist press (the working class press is prohibited) indignantly writes of many disputes, of large strikes, and of the fighting spirit of the workers, who stubbornly demand increased wages and a shorter working day. In many cases the government liquidated the disputes by armed force. The largest disputes were: Railwaymen's dispute with the Eastern-European Railroad Company. Just before the dispute the company, stating that income had decreased, lowered wages and lengthened the working day. This dispute threatened to end in a large strike which would have cut railway communications between the Balkans and Europe. The workers elected their strike committee, which gathered 12,000 workers' signatures in support of their demands. The workers' demands were granted only when the government interfered.

Hands Off China Meet In Boston Friday Eve.

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—To protest against the shelling of Nanking by American warships, a mass meeting will be held here Friday evening, April 8, 7:30 p. m., at the Tremont Temple under the auspices of the Hands Off China-Nicaragua-Mexico Committee.

Fred T. Douglas is chairman and Justo F. De Lemos secretary of the arrangements committee.

Philadelphia I. L. D. Meets Monday Eve

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The general membership meeting of the I. L. D. Local Philadelphia is called for Monday evening, April 11, at 8 P. M., at Machinists Hall, 13 & Spring Garden St., 5th floor. Pat Divine from New York will address the meeting on the importance and significance of well organized I. L. D.

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Race Wars—An Ever Present Danger

The danger of a race war in Chicago produced by the unscrupulous campaigns waged by the democrat and republican party politicians preceding the recent election brings forward sharply the constant menace created by the friction between Negroes and whites in America.

The capitalists themselves love the sight of white worker competing with black worker for a job. The poisonous doctrine of the racial inferiority of the Negro with which the white working class has been fed is relied upon to set in motion a whole stream of prejudice which will prevent unity against the common enemy—the capitalist. But prejudiced as many white workers are it is nevertheless true that racial hatred is less deep-seated in the workers than in any other class in modern society.

William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, out of his wide experience with workers of the black and white races, says:

"Contrary to the popular superstition about the attitude of the 'poor whites' toward the Negro, I find the white working people more open to the claim of unqualified equality for colored working people than are any other classes of American whites. One gets this impression if he speaks in their forums or confers in their other meetings.

"In addition, Negro labor is becoming more and more organized, co-operative and articulate, and is offering greater and greater resources of power to any Negro movement that will include them. And American colored people are still laborers in greater proportion than are the people of the white race. An active concern in the industrial and other economic interests of this people will enlarge the power of any organization."

The ally of the white working class in the struggle against oppression is the Negro working class which is still more oppressed. The most powerful ally of the Negro masses in their struggle for social, economic and political equality is the masses of white workers whose social status differs in degree but not in kind.

The American labor movement could make no greater immediate progress than by abolishing all bars—open and secret—against the Negro workers' entry to the unions. It is the experience in unions where black and white meet on the common ground of unity against the capitalist and his government agencies that it is here the racial lines tend to disappear most rapidly.

"The Unity of Labor is the Hope of the World," and today this includes, as Lenin pointed out, all who are oppressed by the crushing weight of imperialism—workers and farmers, white, brown, black and yellow.

The struggle between black and white workers in America will be replaced by a common struggle against the exploiters of both—the American capitalist class. Unity in labor's most elementary struggles is the first step toward unity in the political struggle.

Criticising America—The Attack on The DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER editors and business manager are charged with publishing "lewd and lascivious" material in a poem entitled "America" in the magazine section of the March 12 number.

The charges have been preferred by some patriotic societies but the issue of patriotism is not raised in the complaint. The charges specify simply that the publication of the words cited is in violation of a certain section of the penal code—the section under which there have been a number of prosecutions of playwrights, producers and actors.

The method in which the representatives of the patriotic societies have proceeded is thoroughly hypocritical and we hope that before the case is over that we will be able to make it clear that action of the complainants constitutes an attack on the right of free press and free speech.

The DAILY WORKER does not attempt to justify the particular phraseology used in the poem. As a matter of fact the poem was published only as a result of the confusion created by having a magazine editor in Chicago while The DAILY WORKER itself is in New York. We consider the phraseology objected to as perhaps the poorest way that could be devised of saying what the writer seemed to want to say.

But we do defend the right to criticize America and its institutions. This is the right that is under attack. We believe that every person in the United States who sees and understands the nation-wide effort now being made to muzzle the press, the trade unions, workers' political parties and all organizations expressing the discontent of the masses, will support us in our effort to repel this attack and expose it for what it is—part of the drive of reaction against all individuals and organizations in opposition to the theory that only Wall Street has the right to own and only Wall Street government has the right to rule America.

Another Blow Against Philippine Independence.

Calvin Coolidge, by his veto of an act of the Philippine legislature proposing a plebiscite on the question of the independence of the Islands, clearly reveals the fact that he knows the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of the Philippines would vote for immediate, absolute and complete independence from the imperialist tentacles of the Wall Street government at Washington. In a long note, reeking with sophistry, the president states that such a vote would be unconvincing, that discussion of the question of immediate or proximate independence is untimely and that submitting the question to a vote of the Filipinos, unless such action were requested by the American congress would be disturbing to good relations.

Coolidge, spokesman for the American imperialists with their heavy investments in public utilities, municipal bonds, rubber, sugar and tobacco industries, brazenly throws off the usual mask of democratic hypocrisy and flatly refuses to permit the people

The Chinese Liberation Movement Goes to the Left

The Labor Movement Takes Power In Shanghai—How It Gained Its Strength.

ARTICLE V.
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE city of Shanghai was taken over by the trade unions a day and a half before the Peoples Army entered.

The executive committee of the conference of Peoples Delegates, with the trade unions playing a leading and decisive part, became the Provisional government of Shanghai and maintained its authority.

The base of this authority were the armed and disciplined organized workers who forced the Shangtungese allies of the imperialists out of the city and opened the way for the Peoples Army. A Shanghai Inprocorr dispatch dated March 22 stated:

"The insurrectionary workers who have driven out the Shangtung troops, are arming themselves speedily by disarming the police and the remnants of the Shangtung troops. The whole of the old and new Chinese town up to the borders of the foreign and French concession is in the hands of the insurrectionary workers who are maintaining revolutionary discipline and order."

These were the "wild mobs" described by the imperialist press correspondents who a few days before had been lauding the barbarous executions of workers and students to the number of 200 and more by the headmen of Chang Tsung Chang—the Shangtungese bandit chieftain.

Another dispatch stated:

"The whole southern district is reminiscent of the first days of the Russian October revolution. The armed workers look like typical Red Guards patrolling the streets. This impression is still stronger in the chief tramway depot which served as the mobilization point for the staff of the insurrectionaries. There the workers are not only armed with rifles but with hand grenades and machine guns."

PARENTS' CONFERENCE OF YOUNG PIONEERS PROPOSE CHILDREN'S CAMP FOR THIS SUMMER

Children of New York workers will have an opportunity to enjoy vacations next summer at their own co-operative camp. This was determined at the "Parents' Conference" held yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Young Pioneer Camp, 108 E. 14th St.

During the past three summers between 50 and 75 children spent periods ranging from one to three weeks at Camp Nitgediget, the summer playground maintained by the United Workers' Co-operative, composed of active radical trade unionists.

Separate Children's Camp. If the plans of the present conference materialize, a separate children's camp, probably located near Nitgediget, will be built during the next few months. Whereas the private profit-making camps for children charge between \$300 and \$350 for a season of 9 weeks, the present camp for workers' children expects to operate on a basis of \$8-\$10 a week, no single child, however, being permitted to remain longer than three weeks.

Martin Gottfried is director of the proposed camp, and David Lyons is secretary. Those desiring details about the plan of the new venture are invited to write to the Young Pioneer Camp, 108 E. 14th St.

All Sections Meet Beginning April 18

Section Membership Meetings will be held in all Sections throughout the city during the week of April 18th as part of the general campaign of the Ruthenberg Drive.

These meetings are the first step in the general campaign to raise the ideological level of the Party membership and also to promote the BUILD THE PARTY, RUTHENBERG DRIVE.

The Section Membership Meetings have been arranged as follows:
Section 1: Monday April 18th at 6:30 P. M., at 66 E. 4th St.
Section 2: Monday April 18th at 6:30 P. M., at 100 W. 28th St.
Section 3: Thursday April 21st, at 6:30 P. M., at 100 W. 28th St.

of the Philippines even to voice their desires for independence at the polls. He tries, with crude ingenuity, to persuade them that it is for their own good that they are prohibited from expressing their opinions regarding liberation from the thralldom of imperialism.

Nothing else was to be expected from the White House. Not only is his decision influenced by the investments of American dollars in the Islands, but it consistently carries out the decisive orientation of the imperialist policy of the government in the Pacific. The decision affects China no less than the Philippines. It is the policy of Wall Street to keep enslaved the Philippines in order to have a base for military operations against the national liberation movement in China. In this connection it is also plain that the success of the nationalist movement in China has given new hope to the great masses of oppressed colonials throughout the world and the advisers of the puppet in the White House are aware of its influence upon the Filipinos.

It is to be hoped that a proper reply will be forthcoming from the Filipino legislature. The only answer to the contemptible and despotic document issued from Washington is to hold the plebiscite in spite of and against Wall Street imperialism and to follow up the decision with action that will be convincing to Coolidge and his masters.

At a central meeting today over 30,000 persons took part. The chief appeal of the speakers was to support the insurrection which they declared formed an integral part of the national-revolutionary movement.

The armed uprising which was the answer of the labor movement to the murderous atrocities of the militarists, and the aid given them by the imperialist forces, was preceded by a strike in which 300,000 workers took part. (There is an estimate total of 500,000 workers in Shanghai).

The Chinese labor movement, in spite of the courage, solidarity and political understanding it has displayed in numberless strikes since 1922 was notoriously weak organizationally.

Previous to May, 1926, it had little centralization—that is, there was the poorest of connection between the central authority and the provincial and city organizations. In addition to this, following the strike and massacre of strikers in Shanghai in 1925 many of the outlying unions had practically been destroyed.

How was it possible then for the Shanghai labor movement to show such organization and political ability—to actually become both the leading and driving force in the struggle previous to the capture of Shanghai by the Peoples Army?

WE have already mentioned the tremendous influence of the events in Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang upon the development of the struggle for liberation. The struggle against the imperialists had become sharper and this had tended to broaden and at the same time solidify the labor movement.

The Third Congress of the All-China Federation of Labor and the measures adopted there to strengthen the labor movement also had a tremendous influence on the labor movement when these decisions were ap-

plied in practice. The Congress criticized the weaknesses of the trade unions with the greatest sharpness. It worked out plans for establishing better connections between local branches and the central committees and securing common action on the part of separate unions. A common program for the whole movement was adopted and the structure for industrial federation worked out.

THE Congress also dealt with the alliance between the working class and the peasantry and went on record for the building of a powerful federation of all labor organizations of the Far East.

Finally there was the strike movement which developed in Shanghai in the early part of 1926. There was strike after strike as follows:

Month	No. of Strikes	No. of Strikers
January	7	8,080
February	8	4,376
March	14	16,374
April	11	6,150
May	20	12,854
June	38	57,030
July	24	27,662
August	14	29,127
September	18	34,237
October	10	14,308
Total	164	204,189

It was in a movement of the character statistically sketched above that the Shanghai workers, under the increasing pressure of imperialism and militarism, and with the example of the struggles of their comrades in central China before their eyes, developed the courage, skill, knowledge of organizational methods and the revolutionary discipline which enabled them, in spite of the mass terror, to overcome their enemies and establish in place of their rule the authority of the Conference of Peoples Delegates.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Reiss, Active Party Member On Way Thru New York to Moscow

(By L. P. RINDAL)
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Paul C. Reiss, local all-around Communist organizer, and representative in Southern California for The DAILY WORKER, will leave for New York on April 17th—then to Moscow, Russia. In May, 1921, Comrade Reiss was appointed District Organizer of California for the United Communist Party (U. C. P.). Worked in that capacity up till November, 1922. Resigned said office on account of sickness. From the spring of 1922 to the summer of 1924 he was manager of "Labor-Unity," a San Francisco labor newspaper. In the latter part of 1924 he went into the Labor Party campaign and other working class activities in Los Angeles. This same year he was sent on an organization trip in the Northwest. During the city election, 1925, he was manager of the campaign at which Comrade Emanuel Levine, running for the Board of Education, got over 26,500 votes. The following winter 1925-26, his activities were mainly restricted to C. E. C. work. From January, 1926, up to the present time, Comrade Reiss has been the local representative of the DAILY WORKER, the only Communist daily in the English language in the world. He established a Workers' Book Shop and Library, a Daily Worker Club and a Workers Correspondent Class, all in Los Angeles, Calif.

Breaking Chains Plays Passaic This Evening

PASSAIC, N. J., April 7.—Love, romance, hate, revolution—all are vividly portrayed in the sensational seven reel Russian film "Breaking Chains" which will be shown in this city Friday night, at Kanter's Auditorium, 259 Monroe Street.

"Breaking Chains" is a dynamic and forceful tale of the early days of the Russian Revolution. It is a film comparing in technique and sustained interest with the "Volga Boatman" and the "Cruiser Prince Potemkin," the first of which was shown to capacity crowds in this city last summer.

The picture is being presented under the auspices of the International Workers Aid, as a benefit for the textile strike prisoners and their families.

The showing will begin at five o'clock and will be continuous to eleven o'clock.

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THE CRADLE SONG

Reviewed by HARBOR ALLEN.

Only a backward, priest-ridden country like Spain could have produced in this day and age a play like "The Cradle Song." And then only the most backward portions of Spain, Red Barcelona, industrial hub of the peninsula, would have a different story to tell.

Here are all the trappings of a medieval idyll. A nunery, pious women, an air of peace and resignation, for humor a cranky sister, for vivacity a mischievous novice. For a modern touch there is a heretical doctor: be at ease, a gentle one. Prayers, rosaries, afternoon sunshine on cloister walls, a playful hint of Freud. Above all, the "fear of God."

Sentiment and Piety.

Into this retreat comes a child, the daughter of a woman of the streets. The nuns bring her up, spending their pent-up mother love on her. Eighteen years later, a pretty, happy girl, she goes off with her lover. They bless her and weep over her and feel a genuine loss when she is gone.

This material the Martinez Sierra brothers have handled with real feeling. The nuns are human, simple, naive; they talk the language of living women. A warm flood of sentiment and piety flows over you. At times you are moved. Generally you are only drugged.

Opiate For Middle Class.

Maybe that's why "The Cradle Song" has become the Civic Repertory Theatre's most popular play. It's a great opiate for the middle class. People who go to the theatre to be charmed, amused, touched—a little—not too hard—will get their money's worth from this Spanish lullaby. They can go home adoring it. They can go home feeling that the world is serene and safe and beautiful: how could it be otherwise with all that mother love.

Radicals won't feel that way. They'll think: "This is pretty, yes. But it doesn't satisfy, it's too remote, it doesn't get under the skin. I want something with teeth in it. This is all gums. And is this really all there is to modern Spain? Where are the wretched Spanish peasants, the beggars, the bull fighters, the gaudy crowd in the cafes of Puerta del Sol, the soldiers of Ribera, the insurgents who are fighting him? The numbers are there, but they can't be more than a corner, a corner covered with cobwebs and dust. Why do the Martinez Sierra brothers run off and hide in this corner? Is it because the center of the Spanish scene is too grim, too real for them to handle. Or is Spain still asleep, still fast in the Middle Ages?"

On Minor Writers.

It would take a sound historian, a sound economist to answer. About Spain I'm ignorant.

Any author, of course, has the right to hide himself in a quiet corner when things get too hot for him in the open. You can't stop anybody from being a very minor writer if he wants to be. Maybe Spain hasn't anything but quiet corners left for its authors. I don't know. I do know that if there is no revolt, no tumult, no fight in modern Spain, it can't produce any important art.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

DRAMA

Spanish Lullaby

"The Cradle Song" at Civic Repertory Theatre, Goes Off to a Quiet Corner

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Broadway Briefs

"Big Lake" by Lynn Riggs, will open this evening, at the American Laboratory Theatre. It is a play of native backwoods life in Oklahoma and is entirely experimental, both in subject and treatment. "Big Lake" will alternate at the Laboratory playhouse on East 58th Street, with

"Enchantment," a fantasy by the English playwright, J. Jefferson Farjeon, will be presented here April 25, by a new producing group, The American Theatre Association, which is composed of over 1,000 subscribers.

"Queen High," at the Ambassador Theatre, will celebrate its 250th performance tomorrow.

Barbara Newberry, recently in "Betsy" will be in the cast of "Tangles," the musical version of "The Importance of Being Earnest."

"Fiesta," the new Michael Gold play did not open Wednesday as planned. Following the dress rehearsal on Tuesday, the New Playwrights Theatre announced that several changes in the cast would take place, and the play opened some time next week.

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JACOB BEN-AMI



Now playing in "The Idiot," Dostoyevsky's psychological drama at the Irving Place Theatre.

"The Sea-Woman's Cloak" and "The Trumpet Shall Sound." The cast includes Helen Coburn, who made such a personal triumph in "The Trumpet Shall Sound," Stella Adler, daughter of Jacob Adler, Frank Burk, and Grover Burgess.

George C. Tyler, before sailing for Europe this week gave out his plans for next season. The first of these will be the re-written and re-named Tarkington-Wilson comedy, "The Man from Home," which will be presented in Chicago in September with Elliott Nugent in the leading role. The second will be "Behold this Dreamer," a dramatization of

The Movies--They Don't Satisfy

Part 1.—Their Uniformity and Their Tricks.

By IVAN KULIK.

The American films impress one with their uniformity. And this in spite of their incredible technical possibilities. The American moving picture concerns have built large cities, such as the largest cinema city, Hollywood, near Los Angeles, specially for the production of their films. Everything is there—mountains, rivers, railroads, steamships, an entire air fleet. If a steamer has to be drowned or burned, they will sink or set fire to a real steamer. Not millions but billions are spent on the cinema industry. But it pays and brings profits. And what profits!

Don't Use Them.

But they are not to be envied. The American films do not know how to avail themselves properly of all these advantages. Maybe the market does not ask for an appropriate (from our point of view) utilization of all these facilities. We repeat, the American films impress one by their uniformity. And here is the proof. The American motion pictures can be divided into three categories: The trick films, the psychological films, and the psychological-trick films.

Poor Ideas.

The last type prevails. Not so long ago the American spectator was satisfied with mere tricks devoid of any psychological content. Lately a certain change was noticed in the taste of the public. The spectator began to ask for deeper meaning and "ideas." However, psychological films devoid of tricks could not get any foothold. The mixed type prevailed. There are tricks to thrill the nerves and ideas to serve as mental food. True, the ideas are quite poor. All of them cut and dried.

What Kind of Tricks?

Let us consider the tricks in general and the production in particular. This will be quite appropriate because in America the tricks are of greater importance than the production itself. The pursuit of tricks often relegates to the background the fundamental idea, the general character of the production and the play of the various artists. Without tricks the picture seems dull to the American spectator. This is easy to understand. Having worked all day like a beast of burden, having killed all his thoughts by chewing tobacco and gum; dazed by the humming of the factory and the noise of the streets, the spectator calls for a mighty dose of tricks not to tickle but rather to tear and to pull at the nerves. This refers not only to the moving picture theatres. In all parks and entertainment places, in all "Coney Islands," it is understood that the car has to rush down from the top of the tower either into a precipice or into the water, that the turning disc has to throw you over the barrier, that the staircase must break beneath your feet, that the ball has to be aimed not at a wooden target but at the head of a living Negro.

But let us return to the cinema.

Circus Stuff.

We are not going to dwell upon the comic films, nor upon the cowboy films which are entirely built upon acrobatic circus "stunts"; we will also omit all "chasing" films, whether they deal with automobiles, trains or steamers. It is not worth while to dwell upon all these, for it is extremely boring day after day to see those films in which the hero jumps with his horse from a high rock into an abyss, and escapes; in which the automobile, with the tires, the motor and the wheels gone, nevertheless wins the race; in which only the hero and the heroine remain alive after the wreck of the steamer, in order to get married; or in which the hero safely jumps from under a train that is moving at full speed. The only variation being supplied by the fact that the comic hero gets under the train due to his stupidity, while the tragic hero does it to save his sweetheart or the daughter of a millionaire.

The Daily Symposium

Conducted by EGDAMLAT.

THE QUESTION.

Do you approve America's intervention in China?
THE PLACE.
West Farms and Boston Road.

THE ANSWERS.

I. Shroeder, 1051 East Tremont avenue, storekeeper: "No. We have our own affairs to take care of and shouldn't interfere with the affairs of a foreign country. The Chinese can rule their country without our assistance."

John O'Brien, 1470 Daly avenue, chauffeur: "We've had enough fighting during the last war. This is China's private fight and it's none of our business to interfere."

William P. Mooney, 994 McLean avenue, taxi driver: "I do like h—! It's just the rich men's good doing and the poor men's fight. Why should we send our troops to protect the property of the rich?"
R. Storey, 1653 Saint Lawrence avenue, soldier: "No. The Chinese should govern their own country. We wouldn't like to have any foreign country interfere in our affairs. We must, therefore, keep our hands off China."

Jean Nelson, 1088 East 180th street, student: "No. We have no cause to interfere in Chinese affairs. America for Americans and China for the Chinese."

H. Tepper, 1401 Bryant avenue, fur business: "No. It is a civil war and other countries should not intervene. Under the able leadership of the Kuomintang, China will soon come into its own."

Miniatures

By THE HADJI SAYD-IBN-ABDULLAH.

Spook in Fifteenth Street

The house is a chancel-house, from cellar to garret full of the ghastly odor of dead aspirations, of fussy, solemn-looking idleness, outworn routine, and the petty graft of those who do not merit even the tiny pay they get.

The Library is closed until four in the afternoon; closed on Sundays, closed on holidays, closed to the studios out-of-work during the day, closed to the employed on their off-days... with an ignorant, underpaid girl as sold guide to the perplexed. Important volumes are rotting on the shelves, their leaves uncut.

The First Lord of the Circumlocution office—uncommonly well-paid himself—sits entrenched in a sanctum to the rear of the Library. He gets his pay for treating innovators and inquirers to the studied incivilities and prevarications of a pseudo-radical bureaucracy. He comes to work, in lordly fashion, at the hour of two in the afternoon.

In the evening, there is stir and commotion. The soft-berth men, the professors of half a dozen inexact sciences, are taking their vaudeville turns. Bye and bye, the girls in the class-rooms are getting wise to them and leave them in disgust.

The ghost of an elderly, kindly-faced lady in a faded silk dress of a bygone fashion, is walking the shady corridors, tremulously shaking her head and softly moaning. She might be one of the Nine Muses, or the embodiment of any real science, for anything the faculty members know about her when they brush past her on their way to the class-rooms. In life, she was known as Carrie Rand.

Economic Notes

By T. LOAF.

WHILE "war days are recalled" as marines depart for China another war phenomenon has appeared in our finance-ridden community: the "war babies". It will be remembered that this was the name for the stocks of companies that dealt in various war materials and were the direct beneficiaries of the bloody business. The rise in the stock value of the Bethlehem Steel Company and other war contractors on the declaration of war is still in the memory of Wall Street speculators who are just yearning for a repetition of that feast.

The recent rise in the value of the Bethlehem stock is a proof that these speculators do expect an enlarged demand for arms and ammunition, mainly for the "operations" of the American marines in China.

The fact that the American investments in China form only a fraction of the British and that the total amount is comparatively small is being used as a camouflage for American "disinterestedness" with regard to China.

According to the estimates of the Commerce Department, American business interests have approximately \$70,000,000 invested in China, while approximately the same amount has been put by the same interests in "educating" the Chinese to the blessings of capitalist civilization, by means of missionary and philanthropic enterprises.

But we need only to glance at the names of the American concerns that are "interested" in China and at the amounts invested to see that the investment affair is not as simple as it is presented.

It was the "SOCONY," the Standard Oil Company of New York, whose name became most prominent in the bloody attack of foreign aggressors against China. Then it is the "SOCONY" that has the largest single investment in China that probably equals the total of all the other American business concerns; its one subsidiary corporation, the Standard Transportation Company, has a capital of over \$7,000,000; it is not the only subsidiary that is operating in China, not speaking of the fact that also other Standard Oil Companies or their branches such as the Vacuum Oil Company, the Texas Company etc. are doing business there. But the "SOCONY" is doing incomparably more and, to facilitate the marketing of its products that are sold all over China it has invested much capital in warehouses, dockage facilities and so on.

As kerosene and petroleum are the principal commodities that are necessary in peace time and still more in war time, particularly in the case of China whose armies because of lack of railroad transportation, must depend much more on motor equipment, the "interest" of "SOCONY" in the happenings and their outcome in China cannot conceivably be small.

Who knows the history of the Standard Oil, abroad as well as home, must know that it will "hold on."

However, it is not only the actual investments but to a great extent also the foreign trade possibilities that enter into the "Chinese Problem" as far as the United States is concerned. It is not our aim now to point out the necessity of an enlarging foreign trade for the capitalist economy of the United States. We shall speak some other time about the growing productive capacity of the country that makes imperative an ever enlarging foreign outlet. As far as China is concerned, the total of American exports amounted in 1926 to \$110,205,014 and showed even an increase as compared with 1925.

The great importance attached in this country to the Chinese trade can be seen from the fact of introducing the "China Trade Act" that exempts American trade companies in China from taxes on income earned in China. American "Chambers of Commerce" have been created in several Chinese trade centers, as in Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Tientsin and Harbin. In a word, preparations have been made to capture Chinese trade and to install American capital there for good.

So it is the potential trade that primarily is being jeopardized now by the recent developments. As expressed by one capitalist, the significance of the onward sweep of the Nationalist armies is... "that foreign markets for all nations will become more competitive and that competition will become more ruinous, that... everywhere groups that feel that they are being 'exploited' will resist the operation of foreign capital in their respective territories." And he ends with the admonition that the United States "must of necessity be one of the major victims," if such distrust of foreigners (read capitalists) should become prevailing among the peoples "whose territory is developed (read exploited) by foreigners."

That outside of the potential trade also the actual American trade will soon begin to feel the results of the American "friendliness" toward China is more than probable. The American firms will then join the British in lamenting that "business came to a standstill" and will be as eager as they to "liquidate their outstanding

contracts". Already the dispatches from Shanghai speak of the fact that "many small foreign firms, chiefly agencies of American manufacturers, will be bound to close their doors." Soon we shall hear more of the difficulties of American traders in China, which will, among others, throw a light on the value of the imperialists' threat of blockading China at a time when Chinese revolutionaries are quite efficiently blockading the capitalist exploiters and oppressors off Chinese territory.

My Country 'Tis of Thee

By NAT KAPLAN.

By NAT KAPLAN.

Leaders of the Mormon Church announce that they are planning to build a branch in Hollywood, but Reno will continue to offer better inducements.

Bad News

"Tension in the soft coal industry may compel an extra session of Congress." Is there no end to the misery of long-suffering Washington correspondents?

Peace

The idea seems to be that we are bound to have peace, even if we have to blackmail and bayonet the "heathen" for doubting our honesty of purpose.

Turn The Other Cheek

Mr. Coolidge vetoes the farm-relief bill and plans a social trip to the western farmers.

Where Black Sees Red

The courts give Texas colored citizens the right to vote, but what's a court decision between 100% Nordics?

Fundamentalist Charity

Early Franco-catholic law forbade church burial for stage folks, but Dr. Straton is probably eager to provide any sort.

The Effete East

A Detroit dentist is held for killing his wife with an iron bar. Here in New York it apparently takes two to perform a similar job.

Newspaper Note

One of the larger metropolitan dailies has been criticizing the tabloids. Recently it devoted more than an entire page to a "scientific" study of the principals involved in the latest murder, and a sob sister's resume of the place of American womanhood in the annals of murder.

The Old Hokum Bucket

"In my coffee houses the effort is made on the part of each girl to spiritualize food and service." "This country will never fight a war of aggression."

"The Citizens' Military Training Camps exist for the mental, moral and physical development of the American youth."

"The church is the answer to the quest of all aching hearts, all seeking souls."

Ask Me Another!

How would the genius who writes Macfadden's editorials square himself if the chief caught him eating a non-vegetarian steak?

A Dyspeptic's Idea Of Hell

Being cast adrift on a raging sea without an ounce of bicarbonate of soda.

Vanishing Americans

Add Nick Carter, folks who can blush and corset salesmen.

There Ought To Be A Law Agin It!

It develops from recent court hearings that neither Mr. Ford nor Mr. Macfadden write their own signed articles. Why not a literacy test for publishers?

Ingenuity

Two hard-working Amherst College graduates, Justin Spafford and Lucien Esty, compiled "Ask Me Another," and F. P. Adams and Harry Hansen cash in on its extensive popularity by offering the very original "Answer This One."

One used to think that there was a certain honor among authors and columnists.

Fascist Refrain

Be it ever so rotten there is no place like Rome.

Connecticut Labor

Gets a Rough Deal

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7.—Compulsory unemployment insurance was rejected by the Connecticut legislature without debate. The measure would have made employers take out insurance to compensate their workers during periods of idleness.

Employers are lining up their forces against the shorter work week bill for women sponsored by state labor organizations and the League for Women Voters. The bill to make 45 hours the limit per week in factories and 42 for women in stores is bitterly opposed by employers.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Unemployment in Lyons

We look in vain for any news of unemployment in "Progress" and "The News," the papers of Lyons. It is not "news" at present. It was talked about at one time, but as unemployment continues it is no longer interesting. And, besides, why trouble the lucrative, commercial efforts of the Lyons bourgeoisie at their majestic fair?

Over the town, over the suburbs, the hills, the rivers, the Lyons mists lift their cold veils, covering the hidden misery.

A sound of spades and pickaxes. Fifty men who labor, dig, push wheelbarrows.

These are textile workers, dyers, metal workers, who are employed here at this work.

One of the workers who seems to handle his shovel with difficulty: "At first," he says, "I could hardly stand it. I thought I would have to give it all up. What do you want, I am a dyer, it is not the same kind of work. My son is a soldier in Morocco. The two others are unemployed. My little girl, who is fourteen, is a textile worker and also unemployed. I am a widower. For three weeks I was out of work. I've got to work here. I've tried to feed the kids."

For a bourgeois can choose his profession and live by it, but when capitalist crises come the workers are workless, have to take it all in order not to perish. That is bourgeois law.

They make three francs an hour. In some shops they work only five hours. When it rains too much, one worker told us, they don't want us to work and "then don't pay us." "By scarce, hard work they manage to steal several hours a week from us. If we protest the employers are only too glad to discharge the refractory ones, on the slightest pretext. This makes for economy."

Textile and metals are particularly hard hit at Lyons and in the suburbs. Thousands of French, Italian, Armenian, colonial and other workers are unemployed.

The mayors of the sections and the unemployment committees make up the lists and every day register more and more names. Men and women come to the soup kitchens, which now, thanks to the united front and the committees, are open to foreigners also. Outside Lyons, in the chemical plants of Saint-Fons and Venissieux no help whatever is given to the unemployed, to the women or children.

One socialist mayor replied to demands: "The mayorality is not a milk cow!" (sic)

Step by step our comrades of the unions and the unemployed are forcing aid from the municipality: 9 francs to the totally unemployed, nothing to the partially employed and to foreigners. A totally unemployed worker, with a family of three, receives 105 francs a week. A mere shade of advantage, one over the other, but it shows up the odiousness of refusing aid to the partially employed.

Still M. Herriot casts a few cents to the unemployed of Lyons. He is taking care of his little popularity. But there are communes in the suburbs where no aid is given the workless.

To a labor delegation, M. Herriot replied a short while ago: "You are right. The exploiters have made huge sums. Logically they ought to pay. But what can we do against the industrialists?"

A naive admission! What can the bourgeois radicals and reformists do against their masters, against their own government?

The Letter-Box

This is a report on the Weepah gold strike as reported by several of the local prospectors returned from there. They all say it is the bunk, the pay streak is about the size of a hat, as usually the case. Much of the news from there came via Tonaph, the Universal staff correspondent there is an ex-editor of the old Appeal to Reason. E. N. Richardson who used the prestige gained thereby to swindle thousands of workers by various stock swindles, such as oil, potash, a fake colony scheme, old prospect holes, after cleaning up here, he went to Tonaph where he is on the job as publicity man for a bunch of promoters of fabulously rich mines?

About 5 or 10 per cent of the money taken in on stock sales is applied to mining, the balance keeps these parasites in luxury as they continue promoting new ones. Without ever taking out a shipment of ore, even if they did take out ore of value the suckers would never hear of it. Look at the picture of Horton, the discoverer. You can see he is no desert rat as he has a bay window like a gambler. The real desert rat is so thin he always carries lumps of ore to keep the wind from blowing him away. He as a rule is a hard worker, knows his business and seldom sells a claim. He usually earns and spends his own money. Some of them really have good claims, but don't sell for stock.

Not one of the would stock a prospect where rich ore had been struck as it would pay its own way down from the lizard tracks. As Horton the discoverer of Weepah is selling stock, this fact alone proves it a fake. The writer has punched burros over thousands of miles of this desert country and knows just what he is writing. The miner and prospector belongs along with the rest of the exploited classes.

When he has ore to sell the railroads and the smelter trust get most all of it. For every dollar taken out of the ground probably \$5.00 is spent looking for it. Some of us who know where good rich float is to be found will never quit looking for it. But we all say to hell with the tin horn.

Calls for Assistance in Workers' Daily Struggle. Editor, Daily Worker:—As a member of the organized labor body, I would like to give my views on the issues confronting the labor movement.

Firstly, the slogan ought to be raised: "Honesty in the trade union movement." In the local to which I belong, No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, there was such grafting, corruption, bribery and betrayal of the members, that the average worker could hardly believe that such a situation could exist. Strange to say, all those found guilty were very conservative officials. I have yet to find a real radical leader of labor have a finger pointed at him as being crooked.

Secondly, to the Communists, the left wing and the labor press of the radicals, I say this—Do not talk too much Communism, but get down to the workers' every day struggle for existence. Fight to raise the workers' standards of living so that he can have the better things of life. It was for these things that the pioneers of the trade union movement gave their lives. Thirdly, I say to the progressives, radicals and the left wing: keep up the good work which you have done lately in Passaic, and are now doing among the furriers and garment workers. Also I think one industry, the auto industry, ought to be organized by the radicals, because the A. F. of L. has been passing resolutions on the matter, and there is where they stop.

Never mind the Greens and Wells, the Signians and their cohorts, worthy radicals, keep up the fight for unionism! I know it is a hard fight but after all anything worth fighting for is a good thing. Get the children of the working class, mold and shape them industrially and politically, and half the battle for a better labor movement and a better humanity is won.

ISRAEL JOSEPHSON.

John D., Jr., Crown Prince to the Oil King



John D. Rockefeller, Jr., visiting his father at Ormond Beach Fla., is photographed on horseback.

STANDARD OIL! MY STANDARD OIL.

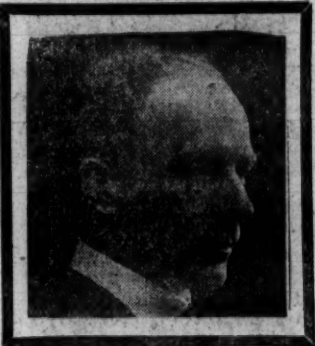
(Commemorating the Bombardment of Nanking)

1. We will not yield the dollar field, Standard Oil, my Standard Oil, The rebel blood must be congealed, Standard Oil, my Standard Oil! The heathen bends at our control, We own his body, damn his soul, Now in his breast a gory hole, Standard Oil, my Standard Oil!

2. Murder them or pumps will rust, Standard Oil, my Standard Oil, Send heathen foes to blend with dust, Standard Oil, my Standard Oil! Remember Calvin's noble stand, remember Kellogg's Wall Street band, Remember this—our cause is grand, Standard Oil, my Standard Oil!

3. There is no blush upon your cheek, Standard Oil, my Standard Oil, The churches meek, our gold they seek, Standard Oil, my Standard Oil! For oil and god we'll use the rod And stain with blood the Chinese sod, And gentle Cal will sweetly nod; Standard Oil, my Standard Oil!

—NAT KAPLAN



Repel the Attack

The forces marshalled against The DAILY WORKER showed themselves quite clearly in the Essex Market Court on Thursday. The American Legion, the American Patriotic Society, the Vice President of the International Tailoring Company, Mr. Jacob Cash, the Bomb Squad and the District Attorney formed a united front against our paper.

These forces are powerful. They have unlimited means at their disposal. They are determined in their efforts to check the work of The DAILY WORKER in its fight against American imperialism. We make no bones about the seriousness of the fight ahead of us.

The Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund will be used to defray the expenses necessary for this fight. Contributions to this fund will come at a most opportune time—when they are needed most. We urge all comrades to act at once. No time must be lost. Swell the Sustaining Fund and build up our resources for the coming attack. Become a member of the Sustaining Fund now.

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.	
Inclosed is my contribution of dollars cents to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund for a stronger and better DAILY WORKER. I will pay the same amount regularly every	
Name	Address
City	State
Attach check or money order.	